

QUEENSBURY AND SHELF
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(DR. N.E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

AND

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(W.E. SHELLEY, M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1969.

QUEENSBURY & SHELF
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1969)

Chairman of the Council

Councillor M. Cookland

Chairman of Health Committee

Councillor R. Goodwin

Vice Chairman of Health Committee

Councillor Miss M. Sykes

Councillor Bolton, H.S.

Councillor Dobson, C.

Councillor Bradley, J.

Councillor Northrop, A.E.

Councillor Cawthra, D.C.

Councillor Petty, J.M.

Councillor Chatburn, J.H., J.P.

Councillor Roberts, J.T., J.P.

Councillor Conway, J.R.

Councillor Spalding, D.L.J.

Councillor (Mrs.) Craven, I.

Councillor Crowther, H.

Other Committees dealing with matters of public health are:-

Housing and Town Planning Committee

Rehousing those in need.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Committee

The sewerage of the district and sewage disposal.

Cemetery, Recreation Grounds and Allotments Committee

The provision of cemetery facilities.

Victoria Hall Committee

The provision and maintenance of public swimming and slipper baths.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. N.E. Gordon, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18 West Riding County Council, Health Department, Police Street, Brighouse. Telephone Brighouse 2515.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

Miss M.P. Milligan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.P.H. (Hons.), B.Sc.

Assistant County Medical Officer for Division 18, West Riding County Council

Dr. J.P. Bradnock, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced June, 1969)

Dr. M.G.P. Moxon, L.R.C.P. & S.I., L.M. (terminated June, 1969)

Orthopaedic Surgeon

** K.S. Davies, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Ophthalmic Surgeons:

** S.B. Davies, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O.

** S. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.N.S.

Dental Staff

W.A. Allen, B.D.S., L.D.S.

G.A. Thompson, D. Orth., B.Ch.D., L.D.S., County Orthodontist.

Mr. Hollings, F.D.S., B.Ch.D., Specialist in Advanced Conservative Dentistry

H.G. Thorp, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer

E. Thornton, L.D.S., Dental Officer

Mrs. J.A. Nunn, Dental Auxiliary

Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer:

W.E. Shelley, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector:

D. Hopkinson, M.A.P.H.I. Diploma of P.H.I.E.B. (commenced March 1969)

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control:

H. Phillips, M.R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspection of R.S.H.

Authorised Meat Inspector:

J.K. Sykes (Certificate in Meat Inspection of R.S.H. Hon. M.A.M.I., A.R.S.H.)

Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss C.J. Barker, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate, Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors:

Mrs. J. Link, S.R.N., S.C.M. Health Visitors Certificate.

Miss E.A. Roberts, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate.

Assistant Health Visitors:

* Mrs. M. Armitage, S.R.N.

Midwives:

Miss S.M. Gaulo, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M.B. Shillito, S.R.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:

S. Parkinson (Senior)

A.B. Burton, S.R.N., R.M.N.

E.K. Darlington

Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service:

W. Anderson

* Part Time

** Part Time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

May, 1971.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for 1969, the year previous to my appointment as Medical Officer of Health.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's Local Health Services. The present divisional unit was formed from the former Brighouse and Todmorden Divisions, your Medical Officer having similar functions and responsibilities in the other seven districts in the combined area.

The vital statistics for the area make encouraging reading when it is seen that the population again showed an increase over the 1968 figure, the Registrar General's estimate for the mid 1969 population being 10,350. Again, although the total number of live births was almost exactly the same as the previous year, the birth rate was a little lower on account of the increased total population. The low illegitimate and stillbirth rates are, particularly, to be acclaimed but the infant mortality rate at 25.8 remained high and appeared considerably greater than that of the rest of the County or the country as a whole.

These rates must, of course, at all times be viewed circumspectly when the actual numbers involved are small and a small variation in the absolute numbers can appear to cause a considerable variation in the rate.

Of the 131 deaths which occurred in 1969, by far the greatest number, 64 per cent, was due to diseases of the heart and circulation, including circulatory disease involving the nervous system. Malignant disease accounted for 16 per cent and respiratory infections for 7 per cent. This last figure was rather less than might have been expected when it is recalled that the Asian 'flu epidemic was well under way before the end of the year and accounted for a sharp rise in the number of deaths from influenza and associated chest complications in other areas.

Turning to infectious diseases, the overall dramatic reduction in the number of measles notifications was undoubtedly due to the introduction of a specific vaccination campaign in the previous year. However, this pleasing picture will be maintained only with the active and continuing pursuit of a measles vaccination policy as part of routine immunisation. It was regrettable that one particular vaccine had to be withdrawn during the year because of adverse side effects. When an immunisation drive is interrupted in the early stages for a reason such as this it seems to be more difficult to interest the public when the campaign is resumed than at the beginning. Prevention and control of infectious disease continues to be an important aspect of the department's work. There were 17 cases of dysentery notified during the year and in each case the public health inspector checks contacts, particularly to see whether food handlers are involved, arranges for specimens to be checked, advises on hygiene and so forth. With close checking and prompt notification of new cases by the family doctors, this co-operative approach is usually effective in controlling the outbreak.

The Mass Radiography Unit paid its customary biennial visit to the area, and sessions were held at the mill of J. Foster & Sons, Ltd. One case of active Tuberculosis was found and one other lung abnormality.

Turning to immunisation procedures, the revised immunisation Schedules under the West Riding computer scheme introduced in April, 1968, mean that primary immunisation courses are now completed at the age of 14 months instead of six months as previously. In this initial period of transition there was thus an apparent fall in the number of courses completed during the year.

However, it is confidently expected that the benefit of the new procedure will be demonstrated in future years by significant raising of the percentage of children completing the full primary course.

The rapid growth in the demand for care and play facilities for pre-school children in recent years makes it increasingly important to be assured that the standards of care are of a satisfactory order. New regulations covering the inspection and registration of Child Minders and Day Nurseries were introduced at the end of the previous year and are designed to impose levels of supervision and care as well as providing a stimulating environment for the children.

At the other end of the age span, supervision of the elderly in their homes by means of Warden Schemes continued to provide an essential service in caring for the senior citizens. In 1969 there were 16 such schemes in operation in Queensbury and Shelf, seven of these being Council Schemes and nine where old people are visited in their own homes by a warden. The Chiropody Service continued to provide valuable treatment for the elderly and handicapped, a total of 331 patients receiving treatment.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector deals in detail with the housing position in Queensbury and Shelf during the year under review. A total of 175 houses were considered unfit and included in the Clearance programme. In an effort to extend the provision of a decent standard of housing, the 1969 Housing Act will, it is hoped, enable basic modern amenities to be supplied to an increasing number of those houses which, although old, are structurally sound and suitable for improvement.

The Public Health Department continued to advise, inspect and sample in order to ensure that Regulations were observed in respect of food hygiene and the sale of pure milk, and 100 per cent meat inspection was maintained during the year. The increase in the number of positive cultures for Brucella Abortus in milk samples taken is an indication of the need for continuing vigilance in identifying and isolating the affected animals. The incidence of Brucellosis in human beings has not been clearly established; it is, however, a condition which can cause a considerable degree of ill health and steps towards closer control, or, better still, eradication of the condition are to be welcomed.

During the year work commenced on the extension and reconstruction of the Sewage Works, which, for some time had been an object of criticism due to its inadequacy and unsatisfactory effluent.

Finally, may I express on behalf of the department gratitude for the understanding and courtesy of the Members of the Council and appreciation for the kind assistance and co-operation of the late Mr. Shelley at all times during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S.H. BROCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1969

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

AREA (in acres)	. . . . .	2,795
POPULATION Census, 1961: 9,306 Est. 1969	. . . . .	10,350
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	. . . . .	3.70
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	. . . . .	4,146
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE	. . . . .	1.48
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE	. . . . .	2.50
RATEABLE VALUE	. . . . .	£229,783
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE	. . . . .	£925

Although Queensbury and Shelf were amalgamated in 1937, the two areas are different in character, and, even today, no full community of interest exists. I think the principal reason why the two areas are not now firmly amalgamated is the difficulty in communication, for there is no direct bus service between Shelf village and Queensbury. Queensbury village, situated as it is on the high eminence overlooking Halifax, has unrivalled views for an industrial town. Because of its average altitude of 1,100 feet, it is a cold area but often escapes the foggy condition in the valleys. Shelf is less hilly and more residential in character.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births -

	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	103	85	188
Illegitimate	2	4	6
Total	105	89	194

Live Birth Rate: 18.7 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Adjusted Birth Rate: 18.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 3.1

Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2

Still Birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 10.2

Total Live and Still Births

M.	F.	Totals
106	90	196

Deaths	66	65	131
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Crude Death Rate: 12.7 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Adjusted Death Rate: 13.2 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths -

	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	2	3	5

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total	25.8
" " " " " " - legitimate	26.6
" " " " " " - illegitimate	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	20.6
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (under one week)	15.5
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Still births and deaths under one week combined)	25.5

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) -

No.	Rate per 1,000 live and still births
Nil	Nil

TABLE 2

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1969
FOR THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY
AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	<u>Aggregate of U.D.S.</u>	<u>Aggregate of R.D.'s</u>	<u>Admini- strative County</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>Queensbury and Shelf</u>
Crude Birth	16.8	17.2	16.9	16.3	18.7
Adjusted Birth	17.2	16.7	17.1	-	18.0
Crude Death	12.3	10.0	11.6	11.9	12.7
Adjusted Death	12.9	12.0	12.6	-	13.2
Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	-
Other	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	-
All Forms	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-
Cancer	2.22	1.82	2.10	2.35	2.03
Cerebro Vascular Diseases	1.83	1.36	1.70	*	1.93
Circulatory Diseases	4.67	3.71	4.39	*	6.18
Respiratory Diseases	1.81	1.41	1.69	*	0.87
Maternal Mortality	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.19	-
Infant Mortality	19.3	18.1	18.9	18.1	25.8
Neo-natal Mortality	12.6	11.4	12.3	12.0	20.6
Stillbirth	13.8	12.8	13.5	13.2	10.2

* Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.
The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirths Rates are per 1,000 live and
stillbirths. The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home
population.

TABLE 1

CAUSES OF DEATH OF QUEENSBURY AND SHELF RESIDENTS IN 1969

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>1969</u>		
	<u>All Ages</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity, etc.	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Larynx	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	2	-	2
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	2	4
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	2	-	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	28	18	46
Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	5	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	6	14	20
Other Disease of Circulatory System	-	6	6
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	4	2	6
Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	1
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	-	1	1
Accidents other than Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	1	2
Totals	66	65	131

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Queensbury and Shelf is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 10,350 as compared with 10,180 for 1968. He considers, therefore, that the population has increased by 170.

Birth Rate

The crude birth rate for the year is 18.7 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate of 19.2 for 1968. To compare the birth rate with any degree of accuracy with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of the population among the sexes, and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardise our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our comparability factor is 0.96, which means that with our present sex and age range, the crude birth rate has to be adjusted downwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 18.0. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the administrative County of 17.1 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 16.3.

There were 6 illegitimate live births, representing 3.1 per cent of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were two stillbirths. This gives a rate of 10.2 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 13.5 and the rate for England and Wales, 13.2.

Death Rate

The death rate for the Urban District is 12.7 per 1,000 of the population. This is 1.1 below the rate for 1968. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 1.04 and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 13.2. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 12.6 for the Administrative County and of 11.9 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency:

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	64 (67)
2. Malignant Disease	21 (19)
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	20 (21)
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and Other Respiratory Diseases	9 (17)

(Last year's figures are given in brackets)

Infant Deaths

There were five infant deaths in the Urban District of Queensbury and Shelf during 1968, and the infant death rate is 25.8 per thousand live births. The infant death rate of 25.8 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 18.9 and for England and Wales of 18.1

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in Queensbury and Shelf during the year.

TABLE 3

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969.

PATIENTS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
(a) OUT-PATIENTS	1,685	1,351	1,425	1,377	1,547	1,507	1,481	1,351	1,507	1,662	1,483	1,379	17,755 (17,706)
(b) ADMISSIONS	224	209	201	182	198	195	182	180	182	182	187	215	2,337 (2,177)
(c) DISCHARGES	72	69	72	62	85	94	80	74	64	74	96	91	933 (927)
(d) TRANSFERS	21	15	17	10	9	13	12	18	23	16	20	11	185 (168)
(e) ACCIDENT PATIENTS	61	59	64	77	85	79	74	67	70	72	65	98	871 (943)
EMERGENCY PATIENTS	141	141	126	111	125	129	128	129	130	124	134	161	1,579 (1,393)
SITTING PATIENTS	1,825	1,458	1,554	1,501	1,699	1,641	1,628	1,494	1,638	1,802	1,632	1,539	19,411 (19,287)
STRETCHER PATIENTS	238	245	225	207	225	247	201	196	208	204	219	255	2,670 (2,634)
MILES	14,268	12,431	13,064	12,370	13,394	13,045	13,389	12,168	12,744	13,138	12,573	13,103	155,687 (155,932)

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Bradford, continued to receive clinical material and milk samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis was carried out by Messrs. Lea & Mallinder, Public Analysts, Halifax.

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District and the neighbouring areas of the County. This service is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211, and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to this Centre.

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Queensbury alone.

Nursing in the Home

The Home Nurse made 2,858 visits to 137 cases during the year.

Full collaboration has been maintained with the hospital service and with the General Medical Practitioners under whose direction the District Nurse works.

Home Helps

There were 107 cases in Queensbury and Shelf being provided with a Home Help at the beginning of 1969, and 39 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 101 cases were still being attended.

Of the 146 homes attended during the year, domestic help was provided for 125 old people, as compared with 126 in 1968. Domestic help was also provided in 14 cases where the housewife was ill, and in 7 maternity cases.

During 1969, there were 21 women working as Home Helps in Queensbury and Shelf, and altogether they worked 16,812 hours. Of these hours, 16,488 were spent in helping old people.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service commenced in 1960 and is greatly appreciated by the old people of the district. This service is available to persons of pensionable age, to physically handicapped and to expectant mothers upon the recommendation of a Doctor or Nurse.

We have been fortunate in that we have been able to maintain the service as a direct service with a well qualified chiropodist. The numbers attending have increased every year and we had 331 patients receiving treatment in 1969, as compared with 305 last year. Of these patients, 224 attended clinics, the remaining 107 having treatment in their own homes. The number of treatments given this year was 1782.

The Chiropody Service now seems to be running smoothly as one of the accepted services of this department.

Health Education

Health Education forms an integral part of the work of the Health Visitors, both when visiting the mother in her own home, and when conducting a clinic. Posters, leaflets, films and other visual aids are available and several subjects dealt with during the year. The Health Visitors also gave talks in schools dealing with personal hygiene in addition to the health education which they do as a normal part of the clinic service.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended on Table 4.

There is at present no purpose-built clinic in either Queensbury or Shelf. The Queensbury Clinic was adapted by the County Council from the old billiard room at the Victoria Hall and has provided useful accommodation for the maternity and child welfare clinics in the town. Further discussions took place with the local General Practitioners regarding the possibility of a purpose-built health centre, and by the end of the year negotiations for the aquisition of a site were being undertaken.

The Clinic at Shelf is held in the Church Hall, which is centrally situated in Shelf Village. The West Riding County Council has now accepted the need for a small purpose-built clinic in Shelf and this has been included in their Ten-Year Plan for the development of the Health Service.

Consultant Clinics are now held in the new Brighouse Clinic, which has very satisfactory accommodation. Eye clinics are held once a week and orthopaedic clinics once a month. There are also facilities for additional clinics, should these be required.

HOSPITALS

Infectious Diseases

Cases of infectious disease were generally admitted to the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, Bradford, and cases of Tuberculosis to the Northowram Hall Hospital.

Maternity

The hospital accommodation provided for maternity cases is excellent in this area. Some of our cases go to Bradford but the majority are delivered in the Halifax General Hospital. This Hospital also provides us with a "Flying Squad" for the provision of blood transfusions and emergency treatment in the event of an unforeseen complication at a home confinement. We have received full information regarding mothers and babies when they were discharged from hospital.

There is an increasing tendency for mothers and babies to be discharged 48 hours after the normal confinement and to be cared for by the Domiciliary Midwife for the remainder of the lying-in period. This procedure was first introduced in order to overcome an acute shortage of maternity beds in some centres but it is now spreading to areas which have an adequate number of beds by the standard recommended by the Cranbrook Committee, which was that there should be provision for 70% of mothers to have their confinements in hospital. These early discharges have created some additional work for our District Midwives but this has been willingly accepted. It is inevitable, however, that the staff should feel some apprehension that they may ultimately become purely maternity nurses and not be permitted to use all their professional skills.

Old People

Hospital accommodation provided for old people who are not acutely ill continues to be difficult. The demand for such accommodation is as great as ever and may be expected to increase, and the position may be expected to deteriorate when the Regional Hospital Board implements its policy of reducing the number of geriatric beds in Halifax.

TABLE 4

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

NAME	LOCATION	WHEN OPEN
Child Welfare Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf.	Every Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Fridays fortnightly 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf.	Mondays 1.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.
Dental Clinics	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Chest Clinic	Royal Infirmary, Halifax.	Out-patient Department Monday to Friday 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. (Females & Children)
		Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. (Males)
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat, } Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic	The Clinic, Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. By appointment.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Fridays by appointment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Health Visitors

The Health Visitor is a qualified nurse who has undergone an extensive course of training in her speciality. In addition to her attendance at the infant welfare clinics, she has a responsibility to visit every new baby at home, giving such supervision and advice as may be required. In recent years she has been carrying out an increasing range of screening tests for the early detection of such conditions as Phenylketonuria, Congenital Dislocation of the Hip, and Deafness. She gives special attention to the supervision of problem families who, for one reason or another, are unable to cope with the increasing tempo of modern life, and she co-operates with other statutory and voluntary agencies to prevent any unnecessary suffering among the children. Much of her time is taken up with the welfare of the elderly and the supervision of home helps, and health education is now becoming an increasingly important aspect of her duties.

The Health Visitors in this Division are now attached to the practices of Family Doctors thus making for much closer co-operation between our two branches of the Health Service.

Ante-Natal Clinic

Two ante-natal clinics were held at Queensbury and two in Shelf each month. Eighty seven patients attended during the year, and altogether 500 attendances were made at the two clinics.

There were 196 births during the year, so that almost half of the expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics, and all the others received ante-natal care, either from their own Doctor or from the Hospital. Forty patients were delivered at home, the remaining patients being delivered in hospital.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The work of the Midwife is set out in Table below:

TABLE 5 - WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES in 1969.

Labours conducted:	As Midwives	40
	As Maternity Nurses	-
	Total	40

Infant Welfare Centres

Table 6 below gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres in 1969:

TABLE 6 - ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES in 1969.

Infant Welfare Centre	Number of Children who attended during year	Number of Children who first attended during the year and who were born in 1969	Total Number of attendances made during year
Queensbury	312	122	2,246
Shelf	124	48	827

Cervical Cytology

This examination for the early detection of Cancer of the Cervix is now available at Queensbury Clinic and may also be carried out by Family Doctors. Five sessions were held during the year at which 49 patients attended. One positive smear was reported and the patient was referred for further examination.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of schools in Division		4
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1969		9,721
Number of children examined at school during 1969		2,893
(this figure made up as follows)		
Routine examinations	2,151	
Re-examinations	742	
Number of children referred for treatment		246

Minor Ailments Clinic

409 children attended at the Minor Ailments Clinic during the year.

Ophthalmic Clinics

679 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 391 cases.

Dental Clinic

The following table gives a record of work done in the Division during the year:

Dental Inspection and Treatment

Number of children inspected	8,245
Number of children offered treatment	4,354
Number of children treated	3,243
Number of attendances	9,719

Number of extractions

Temporary teeth	3,344
Permanent teeth	1,013

Number of Fillings

Temporary teeth	502
Permanent teeth	7,042
Number of General Anaesthetics	1,590

Special Schools

Provision is made for children requiring special education facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs, and, altogether, 86 children from the Division were in such schools in 1969. Particulars are given below:

Deaf	5
Partially Deaf	2
Blind	1
Partially Sighted	5
Physically Handicapped	12
Maladjusted	6
Educationally Subnormal	46
In Epileptic Colonies	2
In Open Air Schools	7
	<u>86</u>

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Service is administered on a Divisional basis and two Mental Welfare Officers are based in Brighouse to serve this area. In addition we share the services of Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, who has responsibilities throughout the very much larger catchment area of Storthes Hall Hospital. The holiday and off-duty relief arrangements with the Officers based on Todmorden have worked very well. Quarterly rotas have been prepared and distributed to all General Practitioners and Hospitals, and also to the Police and Ambulance staffs.

In-Service Training

All newly-appointed Welfare Officers attend an induction course at Leeds and subsequently arrangements are made for them to attend County courses at Grantley Hall once a year; in addition, fortnightly seminars are held at Brighouse. Suitably qualified Officers are encouraged to apply for vacancies on the two-year Young husband Course for Social Workers.

Residential Hostels

There is an increasing demand for places in residential hostels for both mentally ill and mentally subnormal patients. The County Council now has two hostels at West Ardsley, and we have occasionally been able to find places in hostels situated in neighbouring County Boroughs. With the increasing turnover of patients in mental hospitals, and the emphasis on community care, it seems likely that very many more hostels will have to be provided in the future.

Divisional Training Centre

Brighouse Junior Training Centre provided places for eight females and four males over the age of sixteen years in addition to twenty three juniors. Both staff and patients are working under acute difficulties in the very limited accommodation in this building. A new comprehensive Training Centre is now under construction at Rastrick and this will accommodate 108 patients of all ages and will include a special care unit. In the meantime, 12 adult patients from this area are travelling daily to the West Riding Centre at Kirkburton and a few patients are also attending Centres run by other Local Authorities.

Mental Subnormality

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all subnormals in the area who are under their care.

No. of subnormal patients receiving care and guidance	116
No. awaiting admission to hospital	-
No. of admissions to hospital for short-stay care in 1969	16

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Bradford Corporation are now responsible for the supply of water to this Urban District. I am indebted to Mr. S. Asquith, the Waterworks Engineer, for the City of Bradford, for the following information:

"There have been no extensions to the supply area during 1969.

"The main source of supply to the Queensbury and Shelf area is from Thornton Moor Reservoir. During the year 1969, 360 bacteriological samples of treated and untreated water have been examined from this course. Of these, 96.4% were free from coliforms, and 98.3% were free from faecal coli. Regular chemical analysis shows this water to be of a satisfactory standard.

"So far as I am aware, there have been no complaints of lack of supply generally, following the carrying out of remedial works. (See item below on improvements.)

"According to my records, no supplies have been restricted or closed.

"70 new houses in Queensbury and 2 new houses in Shelf have been provided with a public supply during 1969.

"The total length of mains has been extended by 71 yards as follows:-
Queensbury - 71 yards of 4" main for housing development
Shelf - Nil.

"468 yards of 6" main, and 26 yards of 4" main have been laid to improve supplies generally from Ford Hill to the Roper Lane area in Queensbury to replace 4" and 3" mains."

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewerage

I am informed that the sewerage system within the Urban District has functioned satisfactorily, there having been no serious blockages.

Shibden Sewage Disposal Works

Work commenced in 1969 on the scheme to enlarge the existing works and will include New Inlet Works, Storm Overflow Chamber, Settling Tanks, Dosing Tank, Filter Beds, Humus Tanks and Sludge Drying Beds.

Alterations are being carried out to improve the existing works, namely the installation of scraper machinery for the existing settling tanks and a new distributor for the existing filter bed.

The Contract as a whole is about 70% completed and given favourable weather conditions should be in operation by the Winter of 1970.

COUNCIL HOUSING

Current Development

During the year, no new houses were built by the Council.

Post-War Dwellings erected at 31st December, 1969.

<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>
Moorclose site	23	-	-
Hungerhill	50	68	-
Albert Crescent	-	-	16
Russell Avenue	1	-	-
New Park Road			76
Hungerhill Extension site	94		
<u>Shelf</u>			
Burned Road Estate	34	-	-
Westcroft Avenue	8	-	-
Cockhill	36	24	50
Total	246	92	142

Existing Estates (Contributed by G.A. Muse)

This Council now owns 594 properties made up of 180 old people's bungalows, 322 Houses, 92 Flats and 6 Cottages. The estates are scattered throughout the Urban area with the largest concentrations on the Hillcrest estate, Queensbury, and the Belle Vue Estate, Shelf. There are still waiting lists for accommodation at both Queensbury and Shelf, but the demand is greater in the Queensbury area, especially for old persons bungalows.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

Table 7 shows the monthly incidence of notifications received in respect of infectious diseases.

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Queensbury and Shelf since 1948. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country is partly due to Diphtheria Immunisation.

As with previous years, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first being children who have received either an initial or booster dose in the last five years, and the second those who were immunised at a date preceding this. The first group shows who can be regarded as at maximum protection. It is our aim to carry out booster doses before admission to the primary school at the age of five.

Number of children at 31st December 1969, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January 1950)

Age at 31.12.69 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1969	1-4 1968-65	5-9 1964-60	10-14 1959-55	Under 15 Total
A. 1965-1969	-	400	520	102	1022
B. 1955-64	-	-	69	335	404

New immunisation schedules were introduced in April, 1968. Primary courses are now completed at fourteen months of age instead of six months, as previously, and this has resulted in a considerable fall in the number of courses completed this year. Only 14 children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, 65 were given a reinforcing dose against Diphtheria.

The prophylactics used were three doses of Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Taxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years of age.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Records were received in respect of thirty-two vaccinations and one re-vaccination during the year. This compares with last year's figures of 52 primary vaccinations and two re-vaccinations. The figures no longer give a complete picture of the number of vaccinations carried out in the district, as the West Riding County Council no longer requires records of persons over the age of sixteen years.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 748 twelve year old and thirteen year old school children. Parents of 569 or 76% consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1968 of 81.4%. Of these children, 548 were tested. Fifteen of them or 3% were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 503 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Heaf testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Forty-two child contacts received skin tests. None of these were positive. Fifty-one children received B.C.G. vaccination, including nine babies not previously given a skin test.

The figures under this section are all Divisional ones as it is not thought desirable to pinpoint localities.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

In the course of the year, this Division received records in respect of 228 persons in the Division who had received three doses of oral vaccine, and, in addition, a further 745 children were given booster doses.

Vaccination against Measles

Measles vaccine became available in April, 1968, for young children, and later in the year the vaccination scheme was extended to include all children who had not previously had Measles. There was quite a good response but, unfortunately, during the latter half of 1969, the scheme had to be suspended owing to scarcity of supplies of vaccine.

Infective Jaundice

This disease became notifiable on the 15th June, 1968, and four cases were notified during 1969.

Tuberculosis

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were two notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year in Queensbury and Shelf, one of which was posthumous.

Seven cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis recovered from the disease, one case died, and one patient transferred into the area. The number of respiratory cases on the register, therefore, was reduced by five to twenty one.

We have a system of special contact cards, and all contacts of new cases are investigated, including a follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. The older contacts are followed up regularly, and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Divisional Area. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District is sixty-two in respect of twenty-one respiratory cases on the register.

No non-respiratory cases were notified this year.

Mass Radiography Survey

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in July, and sessions were held at the mill of J. Foster & Sons, Limited.

I give below the result supplied by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Examinations carried out:			
(a) Miniature X-ray taken	190	165	355
(b) Number recalled for large film	2	-	2
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings:			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis	1	-	1
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	1	-	1
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	-	-	-
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis:			
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	-	1

TABLE 7

Monthly Notification of Infectious Diseases 1969.

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun.</u>	<u>Jly.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sep.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice ³	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	8
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>													
Total	4	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	28
<hr/>													

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1969

The Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for 1969, the last year of the sixties. Each decade seems to bring ever more excitement to the field of local government. Some of us may not look forward to what appears to be on the horizon, but we are drawn inexorably towards it. The rate of change in our environment increases each decade, traffic, noise, methods of communication, scientific knowledge and research, and above all - ideas. It is ironic that one can plod on in many spheres of life ignoring physical change with a calm mind, but one cannot ignore the new ideas; exciting or disturbing ideas which no thinking man can calmly ignore.

We have seen the hope of the post war forties, the gradual gain of impetus of the fifties but not until the sixties were many needs satisfied, with the consequent reaching out for more - for the moon even. What will the seventies bring? And whatever it brings will it have any real impact on the problems this Council have to deal with in the public health of Queensbury and Shelf?

Take housing for example - our older houses are built of stone, stone which is millions of years old to start with, and, would probably last two or three hundred more years after being removed from its bed. This is a virtue which no new material has.

The use of television, even colour television, does not improve the hygiene of a house without sewer facilities, nor can it teach improved personal hygiene to people without the facilities to practice it. A rising standard of living produces more refuse to collect and dispose of, not less. The spread of knowledge by the mass media produces a demand for services and amenities rather than an acceptance of things as they are. It seems to me that people want all the benefits of living in a well ordered community or district from camping out in a field all on their own, but still want to retain the right to do just as they please as if they lived in a field on their own. It seems to me that this contradiction is at the root of most of our public health problems.

So much for the introduction to the report. In conclusion may I thank the Chairman and Members for kindness and support throughout the year, Dr. Gordon and his staff, the staff of the Health Department and all colleagues in our own offices for their help and assistance so freely given at all times.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.E. SHELLEY.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

An application for a site licence was received during the year. Planning permission having been granted for 22 caravans, including 8 permanent several years ago. Conditions based on the model were attached to the granted licence, but at the year end these were not wholly completed.

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 & 1968

The Smoke Control Areas in operation at 31.12.1969 are:-

		<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
No. 1 Area	Queensbury	581	144.5
No. 2 Area	Shelf	440	307.5
3/5 Area	Queensbury	352	69.3
6 Area	Queensbury	<u>532</u>	<u>104.08</u>
	Totals	<u>1905</u>	<u>625.38</u>

No new areas came into operation during 1969.

During the year 56 surveys were made on the industrial chimneys in the area, no smoke nuisance was observed.

Nuisances - None reported during the year.

Measurement of Pollution

The figures for pollution collected in the Deposit Gauge, and recorded by the Daily smoke and SO2 recorder, are given in the two tables below.

Deposit Gauge (Deposited matter showing the deposit in tons per sq. mile - average values - per day).

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall in inches per day</u>	<u>Deposited matter tons per day</u>
January	0.08	0.36
February	0.06	0.43
March	0.12	0.54
April	0.09	0.38
May	0.14	0.54
June	0.10	0.67
July	0.04	0.48
August	0.08	0.35
September	0.09	0.70
October	0.02	0.16
November	0.10	0.20
December	0.10	0.24
Average	0.085	0.42

DAILY VOLUMETRIC SULPHUR DI-OXIDE APPARATUS

SULPHUR DI-OXIDE - EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

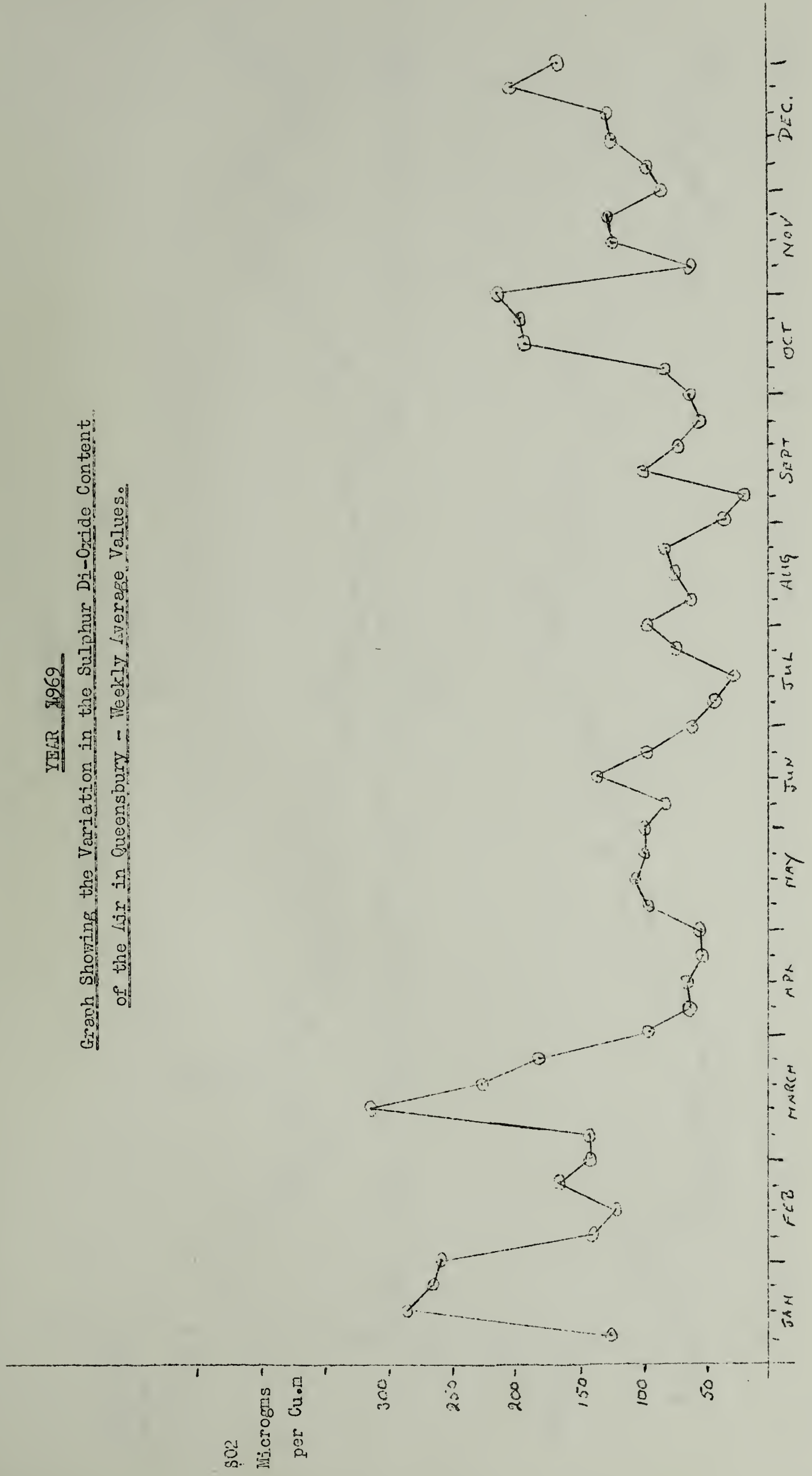
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES FOR EACH MONTH

DAILY READINGS

Month	Average	Max.	Min.
January	223	598	52
February	144	278	44
March	193	455	73
April	61	201	45
May	99	212	34
June	95	263	43
July	61	147	13
August	63	144	48
September	62	173	28
October	136	350	36
November	100	265	35
December	141	429	55
Average	115	293	42

YEAR 1969

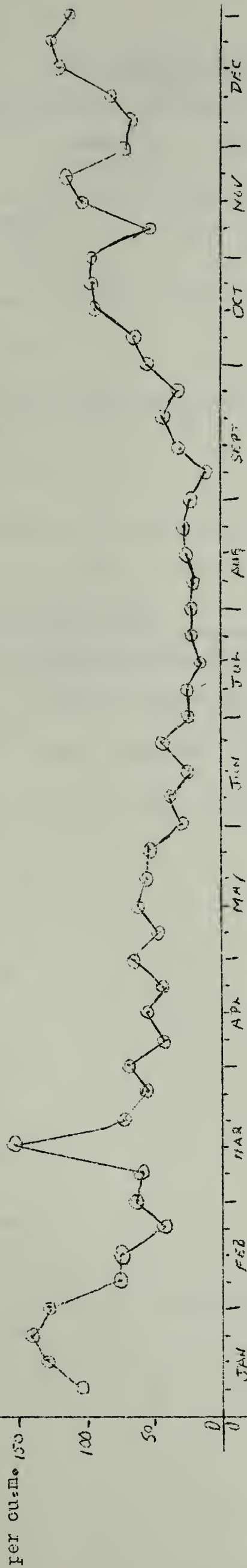
Graph Showing the Variation in the Sulphur Di-Oxide Content
of the Air in Queensbury - Weekly Average Values.



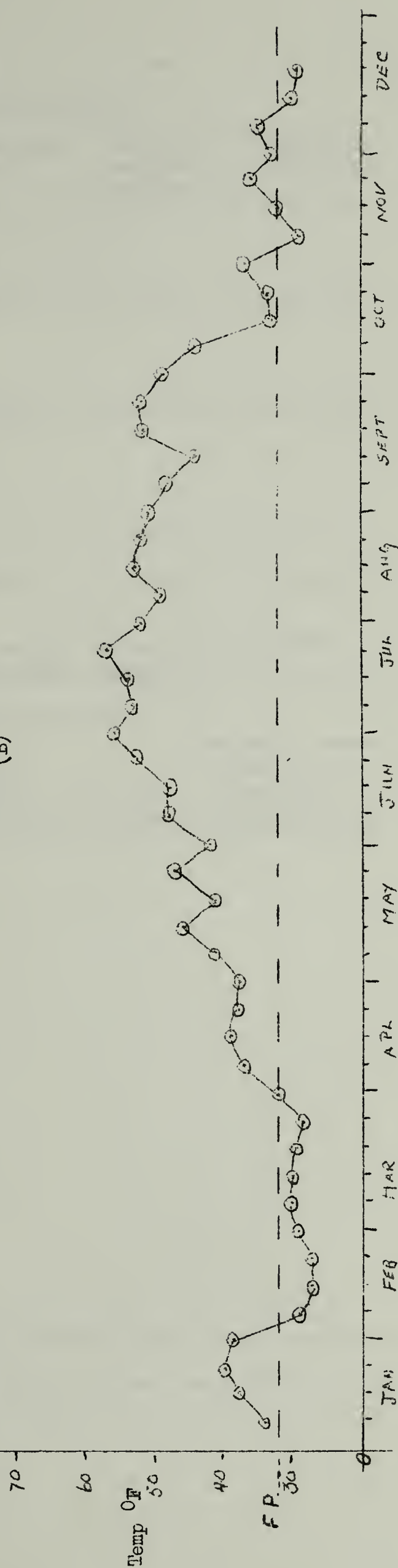
YEAR 1969

Two Graphs Showing The Correlation Between
(A) Smoke and (B) Temperature (Min)
Weekly Averages.

(A).



(B)



FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. Inspection - for the purpose of provisions as to health

Premises	Number of Register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by L.A.	6	1	-	-
ii. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	45	12	-	-
iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out- workers premises)	5	-	-	-
Total	56	13	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

(if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness Section 1	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sec. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (Sec. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Sec. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Floor drainage (Sec. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- workers)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	-	-

OUTWORK
(Section 110 and 111)

Section 110

Section 111

ature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec.110(1c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Textile Mending	18	-	-	-	-	-

Classified list of Factories in the area

Bakehouses	2
Blacksmiths	1
Building sites	5
Butchers	4
Burling and Mending	1
Cabinet Makers	1
Car insulation kits and sundries	1
Chemical Warehouses	1
Drycleaners	1
Electric Underfelts	1
Engineering and Sheet Metal Workers	1
Fireclay Manufacturers	1
Garage and Motor Repairs	3
Grocery Warehouse	1
Highway Depot	1
Institutions	1
Joiners Shops	6
Laundry	1
Portable Building Manufacturers	1
Power Distribution	1
Plumber Shops	2
Printing Works	2
Rag Flock Manufacturers	1
Salvage Depot	1
Sewage Disposal	1
Sheet Metal Workers	1
Slaughterhouses	2
Textile Manufacturers	2
Type setting	1
Underwear	3
Upholsterers	1
Wreath making - seasonal only	1
Wool Warehouse	3

56

I should explain that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act are enforced by the District Council only where no Mechanical Power is used. These sections cover cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors.

Section 7 which deals with sanitary conveniences, is enforced by the District Council in all factories whether power is used or not.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Meat Inspection

100% meat inspection was maintained in 1969, and all the animals slaughtered in the area were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. A total of 22,913 animals were stamped and passed fit for human consumption out of a total of 22,970 animals slaughtered.

The number of licensed slaughter houses in operation in the area at the end of the year was 2, viz. the Shelf Bacon Factory and a small butchers premises at Shelf killing cattle, sheep and pigs for local retail requirements.

A summary of the animals slaughtered over the past 10 years is given in the following table:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Heifer or Bullocks</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1959	235	150	5	957	4389
1960	197	110	3	596	14533
1961	199	63	21	832	16609
1962	162	25	3	708	17007
1963	220	14	1	663	19044
1964	250	-	1	745	26693
1965	277	-	2	736	30914
1966	144	-	1	311	28119
1967	106	-	-	305	23384
1968	99	-	1	315	23164
1969	123	-	-	458	22389

Hygiene

The standard of slaughtering, dressing and general hygiene was on the whole very satisfactory and the quality of meat produced at both slaughter-houses was excellent. Our continued efforts over the past few years to achieve an overall improvement in personal hygiene has been very successful and I think it is fair to say that the personnel are now experiencing an awareness to the benefits derived from clean habits whilst handling food.

Condemnations

The incidence of condemnations followed much the same pattern as last year, and the total number of carcasses condemned due to Pyaemia showed a small improvement on the previous year's figures by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the total number of carcasses condemned.

It is disturbing, however, to note that a total of 19 pigs were condemned or to use a better term, rejected, due to the death or moribund state of the animal on arrival at the slaughterhouse or in the lairages, and in the majority of instances such animals presented no apparent symptoms or lesions associated with disease. Tentative observations indicate a combination of factors such as over feeding, anxiety, and physical stress of the animals prior to death which could be mainly avoided with careful pre-slaughter care. Remedial action has now been taken to improve the situation and it is hoped to record some improvement during 1970.

A Summary of condemnations is shown in the following table:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	123	-	1	458	22389	-
Number inspected	123	-	1	458	22389	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcase condemned					57	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6			18	1402	-
Percentage of number inspected affected disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	4.87			3.9	6.51	

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis:

Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totalled condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of carcase meat and offal condemned in 1968 was as below:

Whole carcase condemned	Pigs	7564 lbs.	NOTE: Lungs 1049 lb. These are seldom used as food for human consumption, and are, therefore, not included as edible offal in the total figure of condemnations.
Part carcase and trimming	-	940	
Bacon	-	-	
		8504 lbs.	
Offals - Pigs Liver	1485		
Pigs Plucks	1404		
Beast liver	32		
Sheep liver	14		
Pigs heart	115		
Pigs kidneys	14		
	3064 lbs.	3064	
Total		11568 lbs.	

Offal

As in previous years inflammatory and parasitic conditions continue to be responsible for a fairly high rate of offal condemned, and constitute a grave source of economic loss to the community. We continue to exert our efforts towards feeding back information to the producers whenever necessary, when excessive rates of infection are encountered on post mortem examination of the animals in the hope that the producers will adopt improved management techniques.

Tuberculosis

It is very pleasing to record that no case of tuberculosis occurred in 1969, the first disease free period for at least five years. In this respect we have achieved the ultimate aim in the policy of control and eradication of tuberculosis in food animals.

Bacon Factory

In addition to slaughtering, a full range of pork cuts are prepared. The cooled meat section produces a large output of cooked hams daily and a sausage manufacturing department is also in operation.

Bacteriological Tests

Five specimens were submitted for bacteriological tests as follows:-

One pig carcase specimen - result - negative - carcase passed.

Pigs blood (A)	"	Coliform Bacilli (Type 1)	per ML	180 + unfit.
Pigs blood (B)	"	"	per ML	50
Black pudding	"	"	per ML	0
Sliced boiled ham	"	"		0

The above bacteriological tests on pigs blood indicates that heavy contamination can arise in the course of collection and subsequent handling of blood with average care taken by the operative. Above average care taken in the collection and handling of blood will considerably reduce contamination of the blood, although a negative result would require sterile conditions which is not possible in a slaughterhouse.

The test on black pudding containing pigs blood indicates, also, that efficient cooking will totally eliminate coliform organisms from the final product.

DISPOSAL of By-products

The bellies and small intestines of the pigs are cleaned on the premises, and the small intestines cured for sausage casings. The spleen and pancreas are collected by a firm of gland supplies and used in the preparation of Pharmaceutical products.

Condemned Meat

Condemned meat and other inedible offals are collected daily by an authorised by-product manufacturer and subsequently sterilised and converted into fertiliser.

Reason for condemnation								Stomach	Part
	Car-	Head &						Intest-	Carcase
	cases	Tongue	Lungs	Heart	Liver	Kidney	Plucks	ines	
<hr/>									
1. <u>Cattle</u>									
Abscesses						6			
<hr/>									
2. <u>Pigs</u>									
Arthritis									6
Abscesses		8	24		22				21
Bruising	1								2
Imperfect									
Bleeding	4								
Co.rynebacterium-									
equi		4							
Cirrhosis					3				
Emaciation	8								
Enteritis								40	
Septic Enteritis	1								
Gangrene							17		
Milk Spots					470				
Moribund	19								
Nephritis and									
other Kidney									
conditions						42			
Oedema	2								
Pericarditis				58					
Pleurisy and									
Pneumonia			500						
Pneumonia									
(Acute Septic)	1								
Pyæmia	18								
Septicæmia	1								
Toxaemia	2								
<hr/>									
3. <u>Sheep</u>									
Fascioliasis					8				
Abscesses					10				

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

During 1969, 8 licences to slaughter animals were issued.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry slaughterhouses in the district, but more attention is being paid to premises used for the sale of poultry.

Milk

480 samples of milk from individual cows were submitted for the ring and cream culture tests for Brucellosis. 46 gave positive ring tests and when cultured gave 14 positive results.

The incidence of infection 2.92% shows an increase over the previous year's figure of 1.57%.

There are 15 farms bottling raw milk for retail consumption, 5 of them had at some time during the year a cow supplying Brucella infected milk.

3 bulk samples were also taken during the year, all gave satisfactory results to the Methylene Blue Test, and the one pasteurised sample was satisfactory to the phosphatase test.

Ice Cream

9 samples were taken during the year, the results of bacteriological examinations gave the following results:

Grade I - 6
Grade II - 3

GENERAL SANITATION

Investigation of Complaints

Complaints outstanding at end of 1967	6
Complaints received in 1968	<u>503</u>
	509
Complaints dealt with in 1968	<u>506</u>
Complaints outstanding at end of 1968	<u>3</u>

Nuisances

The number of nuisances found this year was 549 comprising of the following circumstances:-

Summary of Nuisances found during the year ending 31st December 1969

1. Defective drains	28
2. Defective soil pipes and W.C.s	12
3. Choked W.C.s	23
4. Broken waste pipes	16
5. Defective and blocked gullies	56
6. Choked drains	185
7. Mice and Rat infestations	90
8. Accumulations of rubbish	42
9. Burst water pipes	8
10. Defective roof and damp walls	10
11. Insects	11
12. Water in cellar (not attributable to drains)	10
13. Dead animals	16
14. Odours	15
15. Smoke	2
16. Overcrowding	7
17. Miscellaneous	<u>18</u>
	<u>549</u>

HOUSING

The Housing Act 1969 came into operation on the 25th August 1969, its principal aim is to preserve our good older houses from further deterioration that could lead to Slum Clearance Action.

Housing Statistics 1969

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	13
2. " " not in " "	1
3. Houses in (2) previously reported as closed	1
4. Unfit houses closed	4
5. Persons displaced during the year	24
6. Unfit houses made fit:	
(a) By informal action	18
(b) By formal action	1
(c) Previous closing orders now determined	1
7. Houses in which defects were remedied as distinct from houses made fit	29

Re-housing

Families re-housed during 1969 into Council owned dwellings by reason of:-

(a) Clearance Areas etc.	8
(b) Overcrowding	17

Slum Clearance

No Clearance Areas were represented in 1969.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants received in 1969	40
" " " " approved " "	40
Standard Grant improvements completed in 1969	44
Applications for Discretionary Improvements Grants received 1969	5
Applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants approved 1969	4
Discretionary Improvement Grants completed 1969	1
Amount paid out in Grants	£6,332.12. 1
Average standard grant	£134.16. 8

Amenities provided

Bath in Bathroom	38
A wash hand basin	37
A hot water system	39
An internal W.C.	41
A ventilated foodstore	36
Septic tank drainage	6
Bathroom extension	2

Loans for acquiring or improving houses

This council's present policy is not to give such loans.

Rent Act 1957

Once again this act was not used during the year.

Qualification Certificates

This procedure, whereby the controlled rent of houses can be increased was introduced under the Housing Act 1969. It provides for two differing modes of operation to be followed, one for those houses with all the standard amenities and being in good repair and fit for human habitation; the other for houses about to be brought up to this standard.

During the year no applications for qualification certificates were received.

Housing - the current position

<u>Houses</u> - Queensbury			5701
Shelf			4146
<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Shelf</u>	<u>Total</u>
Owner/Occupier	1770	1062	2832
Local Authority, W.R.C.C.	406	219	625
Private Landlords	<u>525</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>689</u>
	<u>2701</u>	<u>1445</u>	<u>4146</u>

Excluding Local Authority owned houses the percentage of owner occupiers in Queensbury is 77.1 whilst in Shelf 86.6

Age of Houses

	<u>Queensbury</u>	<u>Shelf</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pre - 1914	1524	592	2116
1918 - 1940	355	377	732
Post 1945	<u>822</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>1298</u>
	<u>2701</u>	<u>1445</u>	<u>4146</u>

Drainage of Houses

Number of houses connected to sewer	3989
" " " with satisfactory private drainage	119
" " " with unsatisfactory " "	38

No new work or sewer extensions were carried out in 1969 to afford sewer facilities to houses not previously served by sewers.

Closet Accommodation of Houses

Pail or Earth Closets	52
Waste Water Closets	9
W.C.s	<u>4085</u>
	<u>4146</u>

Water Supply

Mains piped water	4123
Private piped supply	8
Supply from well	15

Water Samples

During the year 3 samples were taken of one private water supply, all the samples were heavily polluted and the property has now been connected to the public supply.

Ventilation of Houses

Through	3560
Single Back	100
Back-to-back	<u>486</u>
	<u>4146</u>

Future Slum Clearance Programme Proposals

	Considered fit now or capable of being made fit at reasonable cost	Considered unfit for Clearance by			Total Unfit	Total Houses
		1970	1975	1980		
Queensbury	2548	52	52	49	153	2701
Shelf	<u>1423</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1445</u>
Totals	<u>3971</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>4146</u>

INSPECTIONS

The number of inspections and visits (5,289) show a sizeable increase on the figure for 1968 (3,648) a figure which does not include the daily attendances of the Authorised Meat Inspector.

VISITS SUMMARY - 1969

Analysis of visits or inspections:

DWELLINGS

Houses for matters under Housing Acts

1. For routine Survey	59
2. For overcrowding	7
3. Unfit and incapable of repair	2
4. Unfit but capable of repair	-
5. Demolition sites	14
6. Re-housing application	38
7. Houses let in lodgings	-
8. For Improvement Grants	113
9. Re-visits	26
10. Rent Act 1957	-

Houses for matters under the Public Health Acts

11. For new drainage works	55
12. For examination of existing drains	320
13. For refuse accommodation	46
14. For closet accommodation	69
15. For verminous conditions	6
16. For filthy conditions	12
17. For infectious diseases & F.P. enquiry	172
18. For water supplies	31
19. For miscellaneous defects and complaints	146
20. Re-inspections	86

Caravan Sites and Control of Developments Act 1961

21. For new sites	-
22. Routine survey of existing site	4
Gypsies	-

Houses for matters under Factory Acts

23. Outworkers premises	2
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Houses for matters under P.D. Fests Acts

24. For Rodent Infestation	145
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Houses for matters under Clean Air Act 1956

25. For Survey purposes S.C.A.	1
26. Installation and Conversion inspections	29
27. Houses visited for miscellaneous reasons	18

TRADE & BUSINESS PREMISES

For matters under Factory Acts

28. Factories with mechanical power	12
29. Factories without mechanical power	1
30. Other premises, building sites, etc.	-

For matters under Public Health Acts

31. Workplaces	-
32. Schools	4
33. Places of entertainment (swimming baths)	-
34. Offensive Trades	-
35. Licensed premises - sanitary accommodation	5

Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act 1963

36. Shops	14
37. Offices	8
38. Re-visits	5

TRADES AND BUSINESS PREMISES

Analysis of visits or inspections b/f.	1450
<u>For matters under Rag Flock Act 1951</u>	
39. Licenced manufacturers or storage premises	-
40. Registered premises (upholsterers etc.)	-
41. Sampling visits	-
<u>For matters under Clean Air Act 1956</u>	
42. Smoke Observations	2
43. Survey of furnaces and equipment	3
44. Plans/sites for new furnaces examined	3
45. Other miscellaneous visits	28
<u>For matters under P.D.P. Act 1949</u>	
46. Local Authority premises inspected for rodents	21
47. Business premises " " "	44
48. Agricultural premises " " "	25
<u>For matters under Food & Drug Acts</u>	
49. Ice Cream premises	19
50. Prepared meat, sausages etc. premises	13
51. Slaughterhouses - as such	7
52. Slaughterhouses - for meat inspection	661
53. Premises to sample or examine other foods	70
<u>Food Hygiene (General) Regulations</u>	
54. Food premises inspected	69
55. Re-inspections	18
<u>Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959</u>	
56. Dairies	2
57. Distributors premises and vehicles	65
<u>West Riding (General Powers) Act 1951</u>	
58. Hairdressers	10
59. Hawkers of food and their premises	7
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
60. Health Education	-
61. Abandoned Vehicles	48
62. Visits re refuse collection service	357
63. " " " disposal, tip, etc.	218
64. " " salvage	108
65. Pigstyes, poultry, rabbits and other animals	12
66. Waste Foods Order	-
67. Watercourse, ditches and culverts	27
68. Public buildings - escape from fire	-
69. Rag and Bone dealers	-
70. Scrap metal dealers	7
71. Animal Boarding Establishments	-
<u>Clean Air Act matters</u>	
72. Deposit gauges	12
73. Daily Smoke and SO2 readings	297
<u>Petroleum Act matters</u>	
74. Petroleum stores inspected	9
75. Other licensing visits	-
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949</u>	
76. Sewer treatments carried out	1
77. Number of manholes baited	546
<u>GENERAL</u>	
78. Miscellaneous insect infestations	61
79. Site or office interviews etc.	895
80. Noise nuisance inspections	21
81. Home Safety	24
82. Visits to lab. with specimens	61
83. Committees and Sub-committees	35
84. Visits outside district on Council business, Conference etc.	33
Total	5289

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

	<u>TYPE OF PROPERTY</u>	
	<u>NON- AGRICULTURAL</u>	<u>AGRICULTURAL</u>
(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	80	15
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	33	15
(2) Mice	47	-
(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	65	5
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	2	5
(2) Mice	3	-

In 1969 two sewer treatments were carried out by a private servicing company using a direct acting poison.

OFFICE, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The statistics required by the Ministry of Labour:

TABLE A

Class of Premises	No. of Premises newly registered during the year	No. of Registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	-	6	-
Retail Shops	-	24	10
Wholesale Shop			
Warehouses	-	1	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	-
Fuel Storage Depots	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>10</u>

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act 64.

TABLE B

Analysis of contraventions:	Cleanliness	1
	Ventilation	1
	Lighting	1
	Sanitary conveniences	1
	Washing Facilities	2
	Drinking water supply	1
	Floors, Passages, Stairs	<u>2</u>
	Total	9

TABLE C

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in Registered Premises at the end of the year 1969.

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	24
Retail Shops	70
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	3
Catering establishments, open to the public	-
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage depots	<u>2</u>
Total	99
Total Male	43
Total Female	56

TABLE D - Exemptions

No exemptions were in force, applied for, or granted during 1969 in respect of any of the matters referred to in Part I, Part II, Part III, or Part IV of the Act in regard to any of the Registered Premises in the district.

TABLE E - Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted or pending in 1969.

TABLE F - Staff

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) & (5) of the Act	2
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.	Nil
No accidents were reported to us during 1969	Nil

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Two premises are licensed under this Act, one for the premises really being a dog breeders' premises from which the occasional puppy is sold.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS 1928 to 1936.

During the year, 14 licences were renewed for the storage of petroleum spirit. These licensed stores have a total capacity of 36,530 gallons, in addition up to 60 gallons are stored at the Queensbury Fire Station in cans, no licence being needed for this. The licences and conditions of storage have been revised to conform with the model conditions issued by the Home Office, in accordance with the recommendations of the County Fire Service.

The Health Committee have recommended the Council not to renew any petroleum storage licenses in respect of tanks which were over 15 years of age unless they had satisfactorily withstood a pressure test. We are indebted to the County Fire Service for their help in inspecting these premises and making recommendations to the annual renewal of licences as to any matters in which petrol stores require maintenance or alteration. Without their advice there is no doubt that many potentially dangerous situations might arise.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

Two premises were licensed under the Act following initial inspections with an inspector from the R.S.P.C.A.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (G.P.) ACT 1951.

HAIRDRESSERS - S120

All the hairdressers premises in the area are now registered by the Council, there are 4 premises for men and 7 for ladies.

10 inspections were made during the year and the premises generally complied with the byelaws made in 1953.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse Collection

Refuse collection is in operation throughout the district and is carried out using a 18/25 cu. yard Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper and a Morris Commercial 7 cu. yard side loader equipped with a night soil tank. The Shelvoke & Drewry with 5 loaders and a driver do most of the refuse collection during normal periods, and the Morris with one loader and driver do the buckets and ashpits plus a few bins. The frequency of collection is normally weekly 52 collections were made during 1969, this was achieved by concentrating both vehicles and all men on refuse collection whenever the effective working week was shortened by reason of Bank Holiday, inclement weather or vehicle breakdown.

The cardinal rule is - make the week a unit - finish the week's work within the week so that each Monday morning the men come to their work with no arrears from the previous week. I think that, psychologically, this more than anything else, helps us to maintain a weekly collection.

There are in the district at 1.4.1969 - 4,551 premises made up of the following:-

Houses	4146
House cum shop	99
Lock-up premises	63
'Free collection' premises (chapels, schools, etc.)	84
Factories	28
Workshops	59
Other miscellaneous premises	72

4551

SALVAGE COLLECTION

Salvage collected during the year 1969

<u>Material</u>	<u>Ton</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste	85	17	0	786.	5.	3
Fibreboard	28	17	0	330.	1.	6
Newsprint	38	10	0	418.	13.	0
Scrap Metal	1	3	0	6.	18.	0
Rags	1	7	2	17.	18.	6
Bagging		1	0		14.	0
Aluminium		2	2	7.	18.	4
Total	155	18	0	£1568.	8.	7

Salvage figures for the past 5 years

	<u>Ton</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	£	s.	d.
1965	127	18	0	1148.	19.	11
1966	123	1	0	1137.	18.	10
1967	108	6	1	944.	8.	5
1968	167	13	2	1516.	0.	0
1969	155	18	0	1568.	8.	7

The free collection of bulky household refuse is still in operation. During 1969, 253 special collections were made, this being a slight increase over the previous year.

Tip - Open Day

The tip at Hill Top is kept open from 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. on the first Saturday in each month when anyone wishing to bring rubbish for disposal may do so. Local people take advantage of the opportunity as do many outsiders. Open day is well worth while as the incidence of rubbish dumped on the road side has definitely been reduced.

Refuse Disposal

The disposal of refuse takes place at Hill Top Tip, Queensbury, by controlled tipping. This tip is on the last lift; a second tip acquired late in 1968 is being prepared and it is hoped to start tipping early in 1970.

At the present time tip sites are becoming increasingly difficult to acquire, this combined with the increase in bulk of the refuse is forcing local authorities to find alternative methods of refuse disposal away from the conventional controlled tipping method.

These alternative methods usually take the form of incineration, pulverisation and/or composting, but the initial cost of building the necessary plant to deal with the refuse together with the high running expenses are so great that they are outside the scope of the small authority.

It is obvious, therefore, that in say the next 10-15 years the larger authorities will have to provide these plants on sites geographically suited to the surrounding authorities, to enable them to be used economically by these authorities.

Staff

Eleven regular men are employed to carry out all the work of refuse collection and disposal, salvage collection, paper baling and clearing blocked drains etc.

Details of the men employed on outside work by this department are as follows:-

<u>Job</u>	<u>Men employed</u>	<u>Vehicle/Plant</u>
Refuse collection) Salvage Collection)	5 loaders 1 driver loader	S. & D. Fore & Aft Tipper 18/25 cu. yd.
Refuse Collection) Salvage Collection) Ashpits, Drain Clearing) and investigation)	1 driver 1 loader	Morris Commercial 7 cu. yd. side loader with night soil tank.
Salvage Disposal	1 man	Hindle electric paper baler
Refuse Disposal	1 man	J.C.B. Loading Shovel
Tip Man (Part time)	1 man	

SUMMARY OF HOURS WORKED

Total hours worked	29.191
Refuse Collection	19.109
Ashpit Collections and Salvage	3.191
Refuse Disposal	2.790
Collection of special items	677
Other duties, including maintenance and repair of vehicles, drainage investigations	2.969
Hours lost	3.891
(a) Sickness	2.023
(b) Holidays	1.578
(c) Absent	290
% of hours lost	13.3%

ABANDONED VEHICLES

The public health department is responsible for dealing with all abandoned vehicles - 10 vehicles were removed by the Council during 1969.

SWIMMING BATH

During the last twelve months, the Swimming Bath and Slipper Baths have been completely modernised. In November 1968 the Baths were closed, demolition work was carried out then new roof works were carried out, after which re-tiling, re-plastering and reconstruction works were put in hand. The baths now consist of a new pool, 16 yards by 9 yards - 3 feet in the shallow end and 6 feet in the deep end, and safety rope installed across the shallow end. Provision of 40 changing cubicles, 2 changing rooms for school use, 6 Slipper Baths, showers and toilet accommodation for each sex. Entrance Hall, Pay Box, new filtration plant and new oil-fired boiler to heat the bath water and the Victoria Hall.

Full life-saving services and staff are available and tests are taken three times daily on the bath water to check the pH value and any rectification made to the Filtration Plant.

The work took four months to complete and was opened for public use in April 1969. Regular attendance by the children of the district proves this to be a worthwhile project.

Routine sampling of the swimming bath water has been resumed - 16 samples were examined bacteriologically, all were satisfactory.

